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The Discussion.

Before further alluding to the discussion of last evening, we would take occasion to remark that our failure to state yesterday that Mr. McDougald, Douglas elector, would also participate, arose from no feeling of discourtesy, nor from any wish to so discriminate against that gentleman or his cause, but simply for the reason that we had not been apprized of the fact, and did not know that such would be the case until after our paper had been issued.

Other engagements placed it out of our power to attend last night at the Town Hall. An intelligent friend has promised us a report, but unfortunately it has not been handed in time for to-day's issue.

We learn verbally, that the attendance at the Town Hall was a full one. That Mr. Dockery, Bell elector, opened in a speech of an hour and a quarter. That Mr. Allen, Breckinridge elector, followed in a speech of equal length, and that Mr. McDougald, Douglas elector, closed the proceedings by speaking about half an hour.

Mr. Dockery spoke fluently, and we presume gave satisfaction to his friends, although we learn that from some cause he did not do as well as at Bladen. At first starting Mr. Allen labored under some embarrassment from an apprehension that he could not be distinctly heard in the Town Hall, but as this wore off, he took up the points urged against Breckinridge and Lane, successfully refuting them, and in turn carrying the war into Africa, directing his attention mainly to Bell and Everett, the only real competitors. Mr. Allen's argument was sound and convincing, although his delivery may not at first have been quite so fluent as that of his competitor.

Mr. McDougald made a good impression for himself. He spoke in a free and unembarrassed way, like he felt he had nothing at stake in a party war, as of course he hadn't. Douglas has nothing to gain or lose in North Carolina. Personally we were pleased with Mr. McDougald, and would have liked to have heard him. With Messrs. Dockery and Allen we have been acquainted for years.

What Some Say.

Some say that the election of Curtis as Governor of Pennsylvania, effectually closes the Presidential contest. That, with the success of the Opposition in that State, vanished the last hope of being able to defeat Lincoln in any Northern State, and that of course his election must now be conceded, it wanting only a formal ratification at the polls.

"Other some" view the matter differently, more hopefully. They say that the triumph of Lincolnism in Pennsylvania is more apparent than real. That Curtis had to deny being a Republican—that he thus got votes that he could not have got had he proclaimed himself a Republican, and votes that Lincoln will not get. They say, as an instance of this, that Mayor Henry, of Philadelphia, elected to that position by the "People's Party," and one of the most influential leaders of that party in the whole State, voted for Curtis as the candidate of this so-called "People's Party," but openly says that he will not vote for Lincoln.

They further say that the result of the Pennsylvania election has been to compel all the parties opposed to Lincoln to make an honest and sincere fusion in New York, and it is believed that no effort will be spared in that State.

Now these are the speculations, and they about cover the ground. We lean to the more hopeful view of the case, perhaps because we wish to do so. We wish to believe that there is still a hope left of being able to avert the miseries of a divided country, which all must regard as a not impossible result of Lincoln's election, and we wish also to see the election made by the people, that we may escape the exciting scenes, the cruelties and recriminations that have never failed to accompany and follow the election of a President by the House of Representatives. By concentrating the whole Southern strength upon Breckinridge and Lane, we will be in a position to avail ourselves of any conservative action or reaction at the North. The South being a unit, the vote of any conservative Northern electors will be of course cast with the United States, and thus the dangers and difficulties of an appeal to the House be avoided. As Mr. Breckinridge is the only candidate upon whom there is any chance of uniting the South, why should not the union upon him be open, hearty and unreserved.

But we need not attempt to disguise the fact that the prospect generally—we mean at the North—is awfully overclouded.

DISSENTING MEN.—We have contended more than once that nearly all the most ultra fire-eaters of the South are now Douglas men, and are charging disunion upon the supporters of Mr. Breckinridge.

Now, there is John Letcher, Governor of Virginia. He is a red-hot Douglas man. John Letcher, the afore-said red-hot Douglas man, in his first message to the Legislature of Virginia—his inaugural, we think they call it, used the following language:

"The irrepressible conflict" doctrine announced and advocated by the ablest and most distinguished leader of the Republican party, is an open declaration of war against the institution of African slavery, wherever it exists, and I would be disloyal to Virginia and the South, if I did not declare that the election of such a man undertaking such a course, and advocating such doctrines, ought to be resisted by the slaveholding States. The idea of permitting such a man to have the control and direction of the army and navy of the United States, and the appointment of high judicial and executive officers, (postmasters included,) cannot be entertained by the South for a moment."

How can John Letcher swallow Douglas' coercion speeches? Is he not "disloyal to Virginia and the South" when he fails to denounce Douglas' sentiments? And Herschel V. Johnson, who, in 1851, said:

"The right of secession must be maintained. It is the last, the only hope of the South. Let us maintain it with unanimity, and we can hold in check the spirit of abolition and consolidation. But if we yield it, the whole theory of our federative system is changed, and we are in the power of those who were not like that of the wolf to the lamb. If we yield it, we are not only in advance that we will submit to transportation, but we are not only in advance that we have no right to resist. And that is political vassalage."

These be the men that form the head and front of the party that denounces John C. Breckinridge and Joseph Lane as disunionists!

Democratic Meeting.

Pursuant to notice, the Court House was crowded last night by citizens assembled in attendance on a Democratic meeting. A large number went away unable to get in. The bills for the meeting were only put up on the morning of the day on the night of which the meeting was held, and no speakers were announced by name. The large attendance on such inadequate notice, shows the rapidly growing interest in political affairs.

D.B. Outlar, Esq., President of the Young Men's Democratic Association, presided, and the meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by our talented young Democratic friends, T. Brown, Jr., Esq., and James A. Wright, Esq., Sub-electors for the County. Both speeches were creditable to the gentlemen by whom they were delivered. Mr. Wright, having been present at Baltimore during the week of the Convention, and on the floor of the Front Street Theatre, was able personally to refute the assertion that Douglas had at any time received the necessary number of votes to constitute him the regular nominee of the Democratic party in New York with the rules and usages of that party. Mr. Wright successfully combatted the adverse positions assumed by Mr. Davis in his speech of Monday night.

Both the gentlemen elicited rounds of hearty and deserved applause.—Daily Journal, 11th inst.

The population of Louisville, Kentucky, is 70,172, of which 5,401 are colored.

The Pennsylvania Election.

From all the indications, it would appear that Pennsylvania has gone for Curtis, the Black Republican candidate for Governor. The effect of this can hardly be over-estimated. We hardly think that the majority of the voters of Pennsylvania care much about the negro. We rather think they don't. They don't care to interfere with us just now in that way. Perhaps they were willing to let us alone, on condition of our paying them *Black Mail*. The protection which the tariff now gives to iron is some 24 per cent. It is, near as may be, a bonus of 24 per cent. given to the Pennsylvania iron maker. If the said maker, with a guaranteed difference in his favor of 24 per cent, cannot compete with the foreign manufacturer, surely it is unreasonable to ask us to pay more. We have railroads to build, ploughs to make, horses to shoe—a thousand useful and necessary things to do, with iron; then why should we be made to pay tribute on our railroads—our agriculture—our machinery, simply that Pennsylvania iron-masters may get rich at our expense? They buy our cotton, our rice, our turpentine, at its original market price, unprotected and unenlanced by any tariff—why should our public works, our manufactures, our agriculture, pay them an enormous and crushing bonus upon everything in the way of iron entering into their construction or operation?

If the demand for tribute on one hand, and submission to its payment on the other, be the condition of Union, what may we ask, is that Union worth? Is it a Union of equals? Or is it a Union of masters and slaves? Surely our fellow citizens of Pennsylvania must be very confident of their own strength—very certain of our weakness and imbecility when they deliberately and undisguisedly make this issue. In good highway phrase, it is "Your money or your life." They think, like the shoe and bootmakers of Massachusetts, that the North cannot make boots enough to kick us out of the Union; for we have heard this very thing said by men who trade and make goods for the Southern market.—We deprecate disunion, but we think it quite possible that we could be kicked out of the Union. Were we a member of the Legislature we would authorize the issue of no bond for carrying on public improvements without expressly providing that it should not directly or indirectly be used to purchase Pennsylvania iron—we would put such an excise upon the sale of such iron within North Carolina as would teach them that the South, and particularly the State of North Carolina, is not quite at their mercy.

We trust that the coming session of our Legislature will at least use all its constitutional powers in this direction, if in none other. However far North Carolina goes, we go with her.

The Thing Done, and How it Was Done.

The elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana have come and gone. What do they show?

First as regards Pennsylvania. We all know that Mr. Foster is badly beaten. We see that the Bell and Everett party has merely a nominal existence in that State, polling for its local candidates in Philadelphia only about five thousand votes out of an aggregate of some eighty-one thousand. And Philadelphia is the seat of the Bell and Everett strength in Pennsylvania. Again, Mr. Forney and other confidential Douglas men in Pennsylvania demanded of Mr. Foster, the Democratic candidate for Governor, that he should declare against and decidedly his preference for Douglas and against Breckinridge. This Mr. Foster would not and did not do, and Mr. Forney's Press warned the Douglas men against trusting Mr. Foster. Did Mr. Forney and the other intimate Douglas men want Foster elected? or did they want Curtis? We think it evident that they wanted Curtis, else why should they have demanded that Foster should have taken a step that must have rendered his defeat certain, if they knew that, without the support of the friends of Breckinridge, Curtis could not be defeated. Failing to force the Breckinridge men off, they gave the cue to a sufficient number of their own followers and they spread distrust among others, and the result is before us. Mr. Forney advised against reposing confidence in Foster, and now, since the election, says plainly that because Mr. Foster would not come out for Douglas and "squatter sovereignty," a large number of the Douglas men cast their votes for Curtis, the Black Republican candidate for Governor.

We must now be satisfied to fight the fight single-handed. Evidently Bell is nowhere, and Douglas has only power for harm. We can best nullify this latter power by boldly meeting and defying it. We ought to have done so at once, and all the time.

So far as anything like co-operation is concerned, Mr. Douglas and Mr. Douglas' friends oppose that. They get up a straight Douglas electoral ticket in Pennsylvania in opposition to the regular Democratic electoral ticket already in the field. "Occasional" (understood to be Mr. Forney) speaking of this matter in a communication from Washington City says, "I speak of it which I know, when I tell you that Judge Douglas himself looks to you of Pennsylvania to maintain your (Douglas) electoral ticket intact and pure."

The whole thing is too plain for any mistake.

Yancey in New York.

Hon. William L. Yancey spoke on Wednesday night at the Cooper Institute, in New York. Of his speech, the New York World says:

From the N. Y. World, (Moderate Republican.) Probably most of those who heard Mr. Yancey at the Cooper Institute last evening, whose speech we give in full elsewhere, will be struck by the general impression which he left upon his audience as well as by the liberality of expression and calmness of manner. He is usually considered to be the representative fire-eater. However may justify this reputation at home, there is no such much praise of the "devouring element" on this occasion. He spoke like a sincere man and a gentleman—with boldness, it is true, but with urbanity and dignity—and the general impression which he left upon his audience was decidedly favorable. It was a difficult position for him—his hearers, a "scintillating collection of Breckinridge men, Douglas men and Bell electors, all chilled and able to hear the three great State defeats of the day previous, and himself conscious that he was looked upon by most of them as a mischievous intruder, if not a noxious enemy to the Union. He did not take him long, however, to get the favorable regard of the multitude before him; and though he failed to warm them up to anything like ardent enthusiasm, he yet elicited a great deal more sympathy and approbation than would naturally have been expected. The truth is, that the speech of his speech could hardly have provoked dissent. Mr. Yancey avowedly spoke as a Southern man, and no man of right feeling could blame him for any such avowal. He did not make a declaration that his section would insist upon their constitutional rights, and ought not and would not be degraded by the oppression of an oppressed dependency. His mistake lay not here—for any bosom of generous instinct would readily respond to all this—but in assuming that the accession of power to power must entail the only effectual remedy. The designs he imputed to the republican party are not the thoughts of the majority of that party. If they were, and it was so understood, the party could not stand a day.

We also extract from the New York Day Book, Breckinridge Democrat, so as to give both sides, we judge that "Yancey" must have made a most favorable impression:

From the New York Day Book. Mr. YANCEY'S SPEECH.—An immense assembly greeted Mr. Yancey, upon the occasion of his first appearance before the people of New York, last night. Notwithstanding the high expectations which had been raised by the southern press relative to the oratory of the eloquent Alabama, we will venture to say that no one was disappointed, and that no speaker at Cooper Institute ever before made a deeper impression on his audience. The speech, held the people spell-bound for two hours, and roused an enthusiasm that was almost impossible to repress in order to permit the speaker to proceed. Mr. Yancey was bold and manly in the expression of his opinions. Our readers will see that he made no equivocation on the question of secession. His exposition of the commercial relations between the sections was characterized by cogent reasoning and unrefutable facts and figures. His appeal to the union-loving men of New York to step forward at once, and save the Confederacy by beating back the coming torrents of fanaticism, was expressed in eloquent terms, and brought an enthusiastic response from his hearers. The printed report of the speech, though it cannot do justice to his speech, and his graceful style of the orator, will be found well worthy of perusal.

REASONABLE ADVICE.—"Shut the door," for these be the melancholy days indeed, and the weather is chilly and we are chilly, and fire is an institution, and all noses are red when not blue, and coal is in demand.

The result of the census of Fayetteville is to show that the population of that town is now 5,071, being an increase of 431 since 1850.

Though late in the day, the different parties and fragments of parties in New York have at last been seared into a fusion against Lincoln, by the result of the elections in Pennsylvania. There is now but two tickets in New York. The Lincoln and anti-Lincoln.

We had hopes of Pennsylvania. We were told confidently by those who did not mean to deceive, that Foster would be elected. Those who thought so were themselves deceived. Pennsylvania is tariff-mad, and would vote for the devil if he would guarantee them a specific duty of fifteen dollars a ton on iron. A gentleman from Pennsylvania whom we saw here a few days since gave us some idea of this, when speaking of the spirit animating the persons going to make up even Republican meetings there. If an orator occupied any large amount of time with any phrase of the inevitable slavery question, he would be pretty sure to be interrupted with some such indecorous remark as this—"Oh d—n the niggers—talk about the tariff!" The iron masters of Pennsylvania have left no stone unturned so to stir up the people upon this question, that for the present it overrides all others—Alleghany county, for instance, being the county in which the iron works of Pittsburgh are located, gives Curtis, Republican, 7,200 majority, although Pittsburgh sells largely of her coal and her iron manufactures to the South and South West, sending them down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to New Orleans, Memphis, Mobile and elsewhere.

Now, the whole effort seems to be concentrated on New York for the defeat of Lincoln. It is not impossible, but it is improbable that this effort should be successful. Men encourage themselves by reflecting that, unlike Pennsylvania, there is no very strong tariff feeling in New York, but on the contrary that as a great commercial State, her interests lean to the side of Free Trade. Such is probably the fact among the jobbers, importers and commission and shipping merchants of the city, but only of the city. The interior, the "rural districts," differs from the city on this as on other points, and we fear that New York may be set down for Lincoln. We may hope. We will never give up the ship, but fight the fight as long as there is the least chance left, but the chance is not a strong one, the prospect is far from cheering. It would be folly indeed to deny or conceal the fact that the position of the country is perilous in the extreme. There is peril in disunion, there is peril in submission. When the issue does come, it can only be met on fair and honorable grounds. What is right? What course do honor and justice dictate? These are the questions and the only questions. Without a regard to these considerations, mere temporary safety purchased by submission to wrong must prove illusory.

THE DIFFICULTIES AT PANAMA.—The foolish and mistaken, and now regretted policy of the British Government in casting loose upon the world the slaves employed in cultivating the sugar plantations in Jamaica and other West India Islands belonging to that country, has filled the States of Central America with a most useless and depraved population of this class of persons, emancipated from the control of a superior and guiding race, yet still slaves to their own vile passions—lazy, sensual and covetous.—the curse of any country upon which they may be thrown—wholly useless for good—perfectly ripe for evil.

When in Panama, at Greytown, or San Juan de Nicaragua, or elsewhere in the Isthmian States, we hear of the commission of acts of brutal violence or insurrection, causeless and aimless, save for plunder sake, it is bound to be the act of doing of Jamaica negroes, under which general name we find included all the so-called free negroes of the British West Indies, who have spread themselves like a curse of locusts over all the inter-tropical portions of the American Continent north of Brazil. These barbarians are now attacking the City of Panama, and compelling the landing of British and American forces for the protection of the subjects or citizens of their respective countries. They ought to be shot like hyenas.

We assure the Herald that we do not desire to misrepresent Mr. Davis' remarks in any particular, yet we are unable still to reconcile the different parts of his address of Monday night, or arrive therefrom at a distinct understanding of his position upon the territorial question. The Herald itself reports him as having denounced the Breckinridge platform, upon this question, as a worthless abstraction, while we know that he advocated what he called "non-intervention;" and we must confess ourselves unable to see or recollect any distinction drawn between his non-intervention and "Squatter Sovereignty" of Mr. Douglas, although we did distinctly hear him say that Mr. Douglas was "a man he had never admired, and whose political principles he could never approve."

THE ITALIAN QUESTION now is, whether Garibaldi shall annex Sardinia to Italy, or whether Victor Emanuel shall annex Italy to Sardinia; whether Turin is to give laws to the Peninsula, or whether the seat of Government shall be in old Rome. Garibaldi has no sincere reverence for a King who proclaims the unity of Italy, while he cradles the cradle of his family, that from which its name is taken, Savoy to France, and even Nice, indisputably Italian, goes the same way. Garibaldi owes the French no love. He recoils how they drove him out of Rome in '49, pursued him and his followers to the death, and, indeed, his devoted wife died of the fatigues and exposures of that terrible flight.

The municipal election came off in Baltimore on Wednesday and resulted in the election of the whole reform ticket by overwhelming majorities. Not a man of the American party—not a man in any way identified or connected with Mayor Swan's misrule escaped. The defeat of the party that maintained a reign of terror in Baltimore is crushing and indiscriminate—thorough, complete, final.

The Sun rejoices over it not as a partisan victory, for such it is not. It is the triumph of law and order over the reverse. We trust that no party ascendancy may ever again arise in any American City to be perpetuated as the ascendancy of Mayor Swan and his party was in Baltimore.

The vote for Brown, Reform candidate for Mayor, was 17,779; for Hinds, American, 9,675. Brown's majority 8,104.

We had the pleasure of a call this morning from Messrs. Allen and Dockery, Breckinridge and Bell electors respectively. We were pleased to find them both looking well. We do not know whether Mr. McDougald, the Douglas elector is here. We think we did hear that he has been here this week, but not knowing Mr. McDougald, we cannot say certainly.

The average vote cast in Philadelphia for the Bell and Everett candidates for local officers at the election held on Tuesday last, was less than five thousand out of an aggregate vote of over eighty-one thousand. This shows the real Bell strength in Philadelphia. It is really just nothing, or at least the same as nothing—not one man in sixteen.

The Goldsboro' Rough Notes urges the name of Hon. Samuel J. Person in connection with the Speaker of the House. The Rough Notes contends with truth, that Judge Person is a working Democrat, and deserves any position like this which the party has to bestow; and further, that the Judge would dignify the position it invested with that office. We agree with our Goldsboro' friend.

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He Drank It All.

Yes he did, and called for more. He stands for Albert Edward, the oldest son of Queen Victoria. It means the great and astounding mind-jump that they brewed for him at the Exchange Hotel in Richmond. It was, in the eloquent language of Jenkins, "one of the most remarkable of all the jumps that since the discovery of intoxicating beverages, have tickled the midriffs of men." His Royal Highness took his without winking, clapped his hand a little below his heart, and said "astonishing." His Royal Highness demanded a personal introduction to the artistic concocter of the "astonishing" drinks.—The young man will be ruined. He will go it now that they have taught him to put greens in his liquor.

The receipts of flour and grain at New York on the 12th inst., foot up as follows: Flour 27,687 barrels; wheat 73,596 bushels; corn 9,400 bushels.

The Democratic Spirit in Old Onslow.

Messrs. Editors: While we notice the spirit of enthusiasm for Breckinridge and Lane made so visibly manifest in many other counties by the true Democratic party, it seems to be nothing but justice that the Democracy of Onslow should state the common cause with her gallant sister counties.—Here are the tried sons of Democracy, noble, generous and patriotic, ever throwing their weight into those scales which have well balanced the true principles of that party; principles which, when applied, have protected the rights and honor of the South, and at the same time have secured peace and harmony to every portion of the wide spread Republic. And Old Onslow has ever been found fighting gallantly under the ample folds of the Democratic banner, sharing alike in its conflicts, its defeats and its victories.

On the rupture in the ranks of the party at Baltimore there seemed to be some difference of opinion among the leading members of the party with regard to the position of the adjourned Convention, many joining immediately the standard of the seceders, while a few espoused the cause of Judge Douglas. Among these, we may mention with propriety the County Electors. Dr. Jno. D. Spicer came out immediately for Breckinridge and Lane, while Francis D. Kenney, who, previous to the Convention had taken so strong a stand for Douglas, that he would not yield the claims of his nomination, now denounces the seceders as disunionists. We may say truly and candidly, that Mr. Kenney is a young man of splendid intellectual faculties, talented, generous and warm-hearted, one of which qualities, only may well be proud; but he seems to have boldly launched his barque upon the heaving billows of political war, steering boldly out upon its deeps, regardless of the storm and tempest which must hover around his future destiny. On the first Monday of this month, at Jacksonville, there was held a mass meeting of the citizens, well represented from every section of the county, which was ably addressed by Dr. E. W. Ward, Jno. F. Merrill and J. H. Foy, Esqrs., and other gentlemen, who ratified the action of the seceding delegates, and endorsed its nominee, J. John C. Breckinridge. Previous to this time, there was held a mass meeting at Swansboro, and on last Saturday at the Cross Roads another assemblage of Breckinridge men took place, on which occasion a Breckinridge flag was raised; and on next Saturday, the 13th, there will be another meeting at Stump Sound, the very heart of Democracy, when there will be a Breckinridge flag raised, and Dr. Ward is expected to address the meeting.

The fact is, when in this county, or those who advocated the cause of John Bell after his nomination, seem now to be strong Douglas men; but it is an illusive phantom—a vain attempt to divide the Democratic party, in order to place a stronger vote than usual for their party, for Bell. It is of no use, for Democrats are Democrats in Onslow.

In conclusion, we would say that it is the desire of the party that a conciliation may be effected between the two wings of the Democratic party, in order that the party may be again victorious in the coming contest. But, with the conscientious belief that Breckinridge and Lane are the men to quell the tumult of political war, and again place the Old Ship of State upon the calm sea of peace and tranquility, Onslow will cast her vote with the true Democracy, and cheer a victory for Breckinridge and Lane.

October 9th, 1850.

Arrival of the Steamer Africa.—Further from Europe. Boston, Oct. 12.—The steamer Africa, from Havre on the 29th ult., has arrived. Her arrival here has been anticipated with much interest. As soon as she arrived, she was met by a large number of gentlemen, who were anxious to see her. She is a fine vessel, and her crew is well trained. She has on board a large number of passengers, and her cargo is well stowed. She is expected to stay here for a few days, and then to proceed to New York.

Garibaldi had consented to a deputation of Venetians publishing a journal in Naples to excite the people of Venetia to a general rising. He told them that the present war was the only national one which could give them liberty, and that he himself was so many marches on his progress to the Alps, on the summit of which alone we will stop.

He authorized them to act as an association for the purpose of raising subsidies for all kinds of insurrectional and war-making purposes.

The King's soldiers at Gaeta had demolished the residence of the French Consul, and a proclamation was there a convulsion between him and Garibaldi. He was absent at the time.

A formal order has been given to the Piedmontese commanders to avoid a conflict with the French, and even the discussion of any point whatever with the French commanders.

It is said that Farini is to retire from the Sardinian Cabinet as a compromise between Garibaldi and Count Cavour's administration.

The commander at the Fort of Baia, near Naples, still resists, and threatens to blow up the fortress rather than surrender to Garibaldi.

Turin, Sept. 28.—Garibaldi accompanies the King to Florence and Bologna. The Sicilian deputation is expected to pay homage to the King.

The remainder of the military contingent of 14,000 men have been called under arms.

Lord Russell's note to the British Minister at Turin expressed a fear that the attack against the Roman States and Naples may lead to an attack on the possessions of Austria in Venetia.

The King of Piedmont, he says, is not at liberty to attack a nation with which he promised to live in peace and friendship. Should such an event occur, Italy will again be exposed to all the chances of uncertainty.

Arrival of the Steamer Africa.—Additional Intelligence from Europe.

New York, Oct. 12.—The steamer Africa, from Liverpool on the 29th ult., via Queenstown, has arrived here this afternoon. Her arrival here was generally anticipated in the abstract telegraphed from Cape Race a few days ago, but the papers received by her contain some additional items of intelligence.

THE LATEST, VIA QUEENSTOWN.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says a council was held on Thursday, at which it is understood a proposal from Gen. Guyon to augment the French army in Rome to 20,000 men, and some say to put down Garibaldi, was discussed. It is feared that the result was a decision which will lead to a bloody war, and at least put an end for a long time to all hope of the restoration of Italy.

Paris to take command of the army of Italy, and will be followed by two divisions.

It is stated more positively than ever that the Pope has resolved to leave Rome.

The capitulation of Ancona is confirmed.

The vanguard of the Sardinian army was at Tivoli, six kilometers from Rome.

The Paris Patrie reports that the Neapolitan Royalists were masters of Volturno.

The Paris Bourse closed animated and higher. Rentes 68 1/2, 65c.

The ship Conway, chartered to the British government for the conveyance of soldiers and their families to India, had to be abandoned 300 miles from Madeira. The 364 passengers and crew were all saved.

It is reported that Garibaldi has withdrawn the command of the Neapolitan fleet from Admiral Persano.

It is stated that Austria intended to propose at the Warsaw meeting that the different powers should not recognize any settlement of the Italian question as binding, without her consent.

SAVANNAH MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—Savannah, October 9.—Charles C. Jones, the candidate for Mayor on the citizens' ticket, has been elected. Six of the candidates for Aldermen on the citizens' ticket and six on the Democratic ticket, have been elected. The opponent of Mr. Jones was Thomas Holcombe, who was the nominee of the Democrats.

Nebraska Election.

OMAHA, Oct. 12th.—Returns of the Nebraska election, from twelve counties give Daily, the Republican candidate for Congress, 137 majority, over Morton.

The ten counties yet to hear from gave 398 Democratic majority last year.

The election of Mr. Morton is claimed by the Nebraskaans. The House is Republican by a small majority. The Council will likely be Democratic.

Translated from the Diario de la Marina de September 26.

The last hours of Walker, a Spanish steamer, which arrived yesterday at Batavia from Truxillo, we have received letters which give us an account of the tragic end of the famous filibuster chief. We give them in full, and it is extremely gratifying to us to notice the Christian death of this celebrated leader. It is a pity that one who had such sentiments should have been capable of leading a life which caused so many misfortunes to humanity. No less satisfactory is it to observe to what degree the Honduran authorities refused to yield to a feeling of anger, to a certain extent natural, towards the grating of danger to the country's tranquility. The favor of sparing the life of the second in command is an eloquent demonstration of the noble spirit which governs there, as is also the humane and generous treatment accorded to the officers and soldiers of the expedition. The writers who daily insult those countries, for which they cannot find epithets low enough, may learn from this how respectable and high toned are those sentiments of which the Honduran authorities have given proof. The following are the letters:

TRUXILLO, September 18, 1860.

The capture of Walker and some seventy individuals of his party having been accomplished by Gen. Alvarez, who, with two hundred men, conjointly with the steamer *Leona*, pursued him, we will give a circumstantial narrative of the details of the return and execution of that chief.

On the 5th of the present month, and while Gen. Godoy, with his auxiliary force from Guatemala, was proceeding by water to unite with Gen. Alvarez, the schooner *Corre* anchored in this port, bringing back the expeditionary force of the latter General. The *Leona* remained behind from motives of convenience, but anchored the same night. The next day three large launches (those of the invaders) were alongside the steamer to receive the prisoners, who were guarded by the marines of the *Leona*.

On disembarking the English force formed line in front, while the Hondurans were in two ranks, between which the prisoners were placed. With the exception of some few filibusters, all the rest looked like so many corpses, and some were in an almost dying state. With their sad and woe-begone expression, they seemed to be cursing the leader who had brought them to such an extremity.

THE MARCH TO PRISON.

The march on entering was slow and solemn. Walker, at the head of his men, dressed with much simplicity, marched, keeping time to the beat of the drum, and the object of his march was clearly seen. As soon as he entered the prison he was placed in heavy irons, and being asked if he needed anything, replied with but one word—"water."

WALKER AND HIS CONFESSOR.

Soon afterwards the sent for the chaplain of this port, and, declaring his faith as a Roman Catholic, knelt at the feet of the priest, in front of a small altar, on which the glimmering light of some candles faintly depicted an image of the Saviour. Amongst other things he said to the chaplain, "I am resigned to die; my political career is finished."

THE SENTENCE AND THE EXECUTION.

On the 11th inst., at 7 o'clock in the evening, Walker was informed of the sentence of death passed upon him, and his only reply to the fatal messenger was his asking at what hour he would be executed, and if he should have time to write. On the 12th, at 8 o'clock in the morning, the condemned man was marched to the place of execution. He went with a crucifix in his hand, without looking at any one; and, according to the pact which the priest was willing to bind him, he entered the square, where, at the place of execution, the troops were drawn up, and there, full of resignation, pronounced his last speech.

"I am a Roman Catholic. The war which I made on Honduras, at the suggestion of certain people at Rayatan, was unjust. Those who accompany me are not to blame. I alone am guilty. I ask pardon of the people. I receive death with resignation. Would that it were due for the good of society."

He died with extraordinary coolness. His remains were placed in a coffin, and rest in peace as a perpetual example.

BANNERS FROM BALTIMORE.—The Baltimore Sun says:

Mr. E. A. Gibbs, North Gay-street, has manufactured for the pupils of the Hillsboro' Military Academy, North Carolina, a handsome silk seamless flag, four feet wide by about four and a half feet in length. The front is a rich blue, embellished with a painting representing the coat of arms of North Carolina, encircled by a gilt scroll with the following lettering: "Presented October 17th, 1850." Each corner of the flag holds a large finely painted star in gold coloring. The reverse of the flag is also blue, but different in shade from the front. The centre piece contains a large wreath in gold and variegated colors, with the following inscription: "Hillsboro' Military Academy, founded Jan. 12, 1859." Above the wreath is the motto: "Honor Disziplin Sinceritas." The two lower corners hold a pair of crossed swords, and the two lower corners hold a pair of crossed cannons. The flag is trimmed with gold bullion fringe, heavy gold bullion tassels, and staff of dark wood, surmounted with a brass spear head.

A Ode.

[Written by a malignant philanthropist after reading Mr. Sumner's wonderful speech on the "Barbarism of Slavery"]

M. Politein, the aeronaut, As ties the beast to his balloon And puts his legs across. Now why should not Sambo rise A straddle of an ass, When Mister Sumner furnishes Both animal and gas?

THE LATHAM'S IN JAIL AT WASHINGTON.—The two Lathams who took the life of Grist at Washington some days since, have returned to Washington and are now in jail. The reports are conflicting, some saying they surrendered themselves to the Sheriff of Hyde county, while other reports that they were arrested by the Sheriff of Hyde. They got on the steamboat Post Boy, in Hyde county, on Wednesday, and went up to Washington on Thursday. Efforts are being made we learn, to bail them.—Northern Progress.

TEXAS INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS.—New Orleans Oct. 9.—Advices from Texas state that the Indian depredations in that State continue, and that Gen. Houston has ordered a company of sixty mounted riflemen to the frontier.